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secret "Treaty of Amity and Commerce" which proved the first step toward the open support which France eventually gave to America.

While the motive underlying Vergennes' policy was an eventual weakening of England through the loss of her colonies, an immediate excuse was necessary to secure the support of the King and his ministry. Vergennes therefore bred the notion that the West Indian colonies of France were in danger of an attack from a coalition of England and the rebellious colonies. Eventually this notion carried the day and overthrew Turgot's opposition. There is some question as to the weight to be attached to this argument. Professor C. H. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, who has had access to documents unknown to Doniol, attaches much importance to this possible coalition, as the deciding factor, and a portion of his argument in the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW* of April, 1916, is discussed at some length in a long footnote by the author.

New light as to this whole period is to be found in the chapters devoted to the interminable diplomatic intrigues with Spain who was, to say the least, an unwilling participant. Even more interesting are the discussions of the preliminaries to peace in the later chapters. The American representatives were in one way ill-equipped to deal with the indirect and Machiavellian traditions of European diplomacy, but by their very honesty, persistence and straight-forward attitude, they eventually won their point.

The author has succeeded to a remarkable degree in compressing an amount of dry documentary history within the limits of this volume. Every one who reads it must feel that he owes a debt to the author for his clear and vivid presentation of the material so long buried in French archives. Though the author is at times betrayed by the very defects of his qualities into a certain roughness of style, and occasional repetitions and a few typographical errors are to be noted, he has succeeded remarkably in giving a forceful and direct account. The book is well printed and contains valuable appendices and an index.

W. B. SHAW.

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A TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS, by Arthur B. Honnold, of the Minnesota Bar. Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Mo., 1917; 2 Vols., pp. xxi, 1905.

At the date of the preface, the author states that Compensation Acts "have been adopted by the Federal Government, thirty-two states, and many foreign countries". "The underlying principles have become sufficiently fixed to make of value a text-book based on the opinions of the courts and various commissions and officers vested with the power and duty of enforcing these acts."

Volume one treats of these general principles under eight chapters, and two hundred and fifty-two sections, and Chapter IX of twenty more sections, giving selected forms for all of the important steps necessary to be taken in prosecuting a claim for compensation. The headings of these chapters are: Workmen's Compensation Acts in General, including history, purpose,

scope, construction, operation and validity; Elective and Compulsory Compensation, Persons and Funds Liable, including employers, principals, contractors, insurers, third persons (indemnity and subrogation); Persons Entitled to Compensation,—employees and dependents; Circumstances Under Which Compensation Becomes Due, including injury, accident, diseases, arising “in course of” and “out of” employment, cause, result, and occupational diseases; Defenses; Compensation,—earnings, disability, death benefits, payment, release, funeral expenses; Settlement of Controversies, by agreement, remedies, notice, evidence, legal proceedings before special tribunals or in court, review, costs and attorney’s fees. Approximately 3,500 cases are cited in support of the principles discussed in this volume.

Throughout, the author has shown care and ability in selecting and stating succinctly what the cases have decided, and has so arranged them in appropriate classes and section headings as to make the results readily available by means of the carefully prepared index.

There is a minimum of discussion by the author,—the aim being to indicate what the courts have held more than to give the author’s opinions. In many of the notes, quotations from the cases are given, sufficient in detail clearly to exhibit the situation, out of which the controversy arose. This is particularly the case in § 97, in reference to diseases (not occupational), which are contracted “by accident,” as abscess, apoplexy, blood-poison, cardiac hypertrophy, erysipelas, hysterical neurosis, infection, kidney trouble, paralysis, pleurisy and tuberculosis, pneumonia, sciatica, septicaemia, tetanus, etc.

The difficult question of accidental hernia is treated in § 96, and the rules of the Nevada Industrial Commission are given in the text. The cases relating to nervous shock as an accident are given in § 95.

Vol. II is entirely taken up with the “Text of Legislation,” and the index (covering nearly 200 pages). The texts of the statutes of the following states are given: Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, United States (Federal Acts). In addition the English Act, and a synopsis of the German Act are given.

Aside from having all these acts brought together for the convenience of comparison, it is also helpful to be able to turn to the statute involved in considering the decision of any case referred to or cited in the text or notes. The author has cited not only the decisions of the courts, but also those of the various commissions, and has also given the opinions of the legal advisers of such commissions.

The work will be a very present and acceptable help to all who have to do with the enforcement of the “Workmen’s Compensation Acts,” in all their rapidly developing and sometimes puzzling phases. H. L. WILGUS.